

VAYSMAN, M.L.; TROYNO, V.P.; PERTSEL', V.M.

Use of ultrasound in the control of scale formation in evaporators. Sakh.prom. 34 no.1:36-39 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Vaysman, Troyno). 2. 2-y Petrovskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Pertsel').

(Sugar manufacture)

(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KHONIG, P.[Honig, Pieter], red.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D., inzh.[translator];
MAKSIMOVA, N.A., inzh. [translator]; ZHIZHINA, R.G., inzh.
[translator]; Prinimali uchastiye: TROYNO, V.P. [translator];
GOROKH, V.N.[translator]; BENIN, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
VOYKOVA, A.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of sugar technology]Printsipy tekhnologii sakhara.
Pod red. G.S.Benina. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 615 p.
Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sugar manufacture)

TROYNO, V.P.

Determining the velocity profile in the downtake tube of the
massecuite vacuum apparatus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.
no.3:116-122 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
kafedra teploenergetiki.
(Sugar manufacture) (Vacuum apparatus—Fluid dynamics)

TROYNO, V.P.; POPOV, V.D.

Effect of the liquid level and circulation rate on heat
exchange in the boiling of massecuite. Trudy KTIPP no.25:
89-98 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vacuum apparatus) (Heat—Transmission) (Sugar manufacture)

TROYNO, V. P.; VAYSMAN, M. L.

Temperature and height of the boiling point of massecuite.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zavl; pishch.tekh.no. 2:128-130 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

POPOV, V.D., doktor tekhn. nauk; TROYNO, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hydraulic resistance in the flow of sugar massecuite. Pishch.
prom. no.1:122-130 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

PROYNO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOV, V.L., doktor tekhn. nauk

Hydrodynamic design of sugar refining vacuum apparatus for
periodical and continuous action. Pishch. prom. no. 10/197-195
1965.
(MIRA 1341)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

TROZCENKO, A. T.

"Syntheses en partant des o- et p-dioxydiphenyles. Memoire III". Vorozgov, N. N. (junior).
Troscenko, A. T. (p. 59)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #1

TROZOS, A.

"Preparing Trucks for Winter." p. 301, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 8, No. 11,
Nov. 1953. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

TROZYAN, R.Ye.

Calculation of the water hammer in pipelines. Izv. AN Arm.
SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 16 no.4:70-72 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic Cells

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74616

Author : Brchich B., Moyech B., Trpevske B.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Anodic Oxidation of Ferrochrome

Orig Pub : Glasnik Khim. drushtva, 1957, 22, No 4, 233-243

Abstract : Anodic oxidation of ferrochrome was investigated employing solutions of NaCl, Na₂CrO₄, and H₂CrO₄ of varying concentrations. An increase in BT_a was observed when concentration of the electrolyte (NaCl) and D_a were reduced. The optimum conditions of oxidation ($BT_a \sim 73\%$) were as follows: NaCl concentration of 0.05n, $D_a = 0.5$ a/ m², mixing with air. At those conditions the Cr³⁺ content was reduced to 8%. The Fe:Cr ratio in the electrolyte differs from that on the anode. With the decreased concentration of the electrolyte, the Fe concentration in the solution decreases also. At $D_a = 1$ a/ m² and while mixing with air the Fe:Cr ratio in the

Card : 1/3

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Appli- H-12
cation. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic
Cells

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74616

0.05 n NaCl solution and on the anode are equal. At lower values of D_c (0.5 a/dm^2) the electrolyte contains less Fe. At the other D_a values end at the same NaCl concentration; as well as at all the values of D_a and in the 2.7 n NaCl solution, the electrolyte contains more Fe than it is present on the anode. Similar behavior was observed with the 0.025 n H_2CrO_4 solutions in which the Cr^{3+} content was equal to 16.4%. pH of the electrolytes falls rapidly during the first 10-15 amp. hrs. from 7 to 1.5-2.0. In experimenting with the 0.1 n H_2CrO_4 solution it was observed that under certain conditions, value of the electrolyte pH increases and at a pH of approx. 2.0, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ precipitates. In the presence of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ions electrical charge of the above precipitate changes and Fe is deposited on the anode. Thickness of the formed layer depends on the dispersion of $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ and determines the degree of resistance thus produced. Such a

Card : 2/3

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Appli- H-12
cation. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating Galvanic
Cells.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958 , No 22, 74616

phenomenon may be avoided by increasing concentration of H_2CrO_4 up to 1 n. Under these conditions pH of the solution remains below 2 for a prolonged time. The described phenomenon was not observed in neutral solutions. In the latter case $Fe(OH)_3$ was found to have high dispersivity and the Cr^{3+} content in such solutions was approx. 15%. At elevated temperatures resistance of the electrolytes decreases, which is particularly advantageous in the initial stages of the process. Consumption of the electric energy in all the cases was found almost identical and comprised 4.7 KW Hrs for 1 kg CrO_3 or 2.4 KW Hrs for 1 kg K_2CrO_4 .

Card : 3/3

TRPENOVSKI, Branko; CUPONA, Gorgi

Finitary associative operations with neutral elements.
Bilten mat fiz Mak no.12:15-24 '61

PAVLOVIC, V.; TRPINAC, P.

Determination of the structure of dextran by the oxidation of periodate. Vojnosanit pregl 19 no.7/8 J1-Ag '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet, ~~Univerzitet~~ a Beogradu.
Hemijski institut.
(PERIODIC ACIDS) (DEXTRAN)

PAVLOVIC, V.; TRPINAC, P.

Determination of the structure of dextran by the oxidation
of periodate. Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.7/8:542-545 JI-Ag '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemijski institut.
(PERIODIC ACIDS) (DEXTRAN)

S

SULOVIC, Vojin; BUGARSKI, Olga; RCTOVIC, Bozica; TRPINAC, Pavle; SKURINA, Tatjana

Electrophoresis of serum proteins in early and late pregnancy toxemias. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.12:1435-1442 D '61.

1. Hemijski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu
Upravnik: prof. dr Pavle Trpinac Ginekološko-akuserska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Bosiljka Milosevic.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS blood)
(BLOOD PROTEINS impregn)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

YUGOSLAVIA

A. LAVICIC and P. VUKOBAC, Department of Chemistry, Medical Faculty
(Cetinjski put 130, 11000 Beograd) University of Belgrade

"Study of Percentage of (1,6) Bonds in PUST Clinical Dextran by Means
of Periodate Oxidation."

Belgrade, Arhiv za Higijenu, Vol 12, No 4, 1962; pp 221-223:

Abstract [French summary modified]: Study of Yugoslav-made dextran
(Ing. A. and L. Vavra, Novi Sad) by periodate oxidation method to
determine percentage of alpha (1,6) bonds by periodate consumed to
formic acid formed. Domestic dextran (specimens from 2 batches)
was as good as the Swedish- or Swiss-made product tested as controls.
Structural formula, table; 6 Western references.

1/1

TRPINAC, Pavle, prof. d-r

Clinical laboratory in the current stage of development of our health services. Voj. san. pregl, Beogr. 16 no7-8:583-584 J1-Ag '59.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemiski institut.
(LABORATORIES)

TRPINAC, Pavle, prof., dr.

Standardization of clinico-chemical methods. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.5:
443-444 My '61.

1. Medicinski fakultet u Beogradu, Hemijski institut.

(DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY)

TRPINAC, Pavle Dr.

The collaboration of physicians and pharmacists in the improvement
of public health service. Arh.farm., Beogr. 5 no.1:1-9 Feb. 55.

(PUBLIC HEALTH,

in Yugosl., improvement by collaboration of physicians
& pharmacists (Ser))

TRAVIS, M.

SCIENCE

TRAVIS, M. Notes on the ecology and zoogeography of the species *Aedes* (C.)
refiki (Diptera, Culicidae). p. 305.

Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI. IC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

1 Rpt. M
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Systematics and Faunistics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96359.

Author : Trpis, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Preliminary Survey of Dragonflies on Zhitnyy
Island.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 6, 433-449.

Abstract: The island of Zhitnyy is located on the Danube
lowland to the east of Bratislava. 46 species of
dragonflies were found on the island. The fauna
of the island dragonflies is basically Central
European with a large admixture of Mediterranean
species. -- From the author's resume.

Card 1/1

TAPIS, M.

"Research on the natural focal points of communicable diseases in Yugoslavia."

p. L49 (Biologia, Vol. 13, no. 2, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 7,
September 1958

TRPIS, M.

Experiences in fighting mosquitoes in southwestern Slovakia. p.27.
(BIOLOGICKE PRACE, Vol. 2, no. 6, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957. Incl

TRPIS, Milan

Determination of the number of mosquitoes in eastern Slovakia.
Biologia (Bratisl.) 19 no.11:243-248 '64

1. Abteilung für Zoologie des Biologischen Institutes der
Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Bratislava.

as Disease Vectors.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38624.

Author : Trpis, M.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Experimental Mosquito Control in Southwestern Slovakia.

Orig Pub: Biol. prace, 1956, 2, No 6, 27-46.

Abstract: Control of mosquitoes *Aedes vexans*, bred in flood waters of Zhitny Island, was conducted by treating that locality with dinocide (a preparation containing 5% DDT) at the rate of 0.1 - 1.0 gm/m², from airplanes. Altogether 14,848 hectares were treated. In the summer of 1954 the number of mosquitoes in flooded woods before treatment consisted of nearly 50,000 per km (sic). After treatment

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects G-3
as Disease Vectors.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38624.

Abstract: the number diminished by 98.47% and remained at
this level for 5-7 days, after which it gradually
increased.

Card 2/2

L 00057-66 EMT(1)/T/EMA(b)-2 BW/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5023866

CZ/0049/04/000/011/0843/0848

AUTHOR: Trpis, Milan (Trpish, Milan) (Graduate biologist, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava)

TITLE: Areas of occurrence of mosquitoes in Eastern Slovakia shown with frequency of quantitative distribution

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1964, 843-848

TOPIC TAGS: parasitology, animal parasite, entomology

ABSTRACT: The distribution of mosquitoes in Eastern Slovakia varies according to conditions in individual regions. In the low-lying areas near the river Tisa, yearly flooding of woodlands occurs. After research lasting 3 years the authors divided Eastern Slovakia into 4 regions: 1. Region with a prevalence of mosquitoes every year. 2. Region with irregular prevalence of mosquitoes. 3. Region of high incidence of mosquitoes. 4. Region with low incidence of mosquitoes. A map showing the 4 regions is presented. This map should help in the fight against the mosquitoes. / Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 00057-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023866

3

ASSOCIATION: Abteilung fur Zoologie des Biologischen Institutes der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bratislava (Department of Zoology, Institute of Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences) 4055

SUBMITTED: 08 Jun 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

JPRS

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Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5"

TRPIS, Milan

On some parasitological problems in Rumania. Biologia 17 no.11:849-854 '62.

1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie v Bratislave.

(PARASITIC DISEASES)

ROMANIA

Milan TOBIS, Department of Zoology, Biological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (oddelenie zoologie, Biologický ústav Slovenskej akadémie vied, Československá akadémia vied) Bratislava.

"Some Parasitological Problems in Romania."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 17, No 11, 1962: 11 849-854.

Abstract: Author spent 3 weeks in Romania (Aug. 1961) as guest of the Cantacuzino Institute to study malaria and mosquitoes in the marshy areas; his article briefly reviews the history of the incidence of malaria and some of its general activities, but concentrates on the problem of mosquitoes and malaria. Massive planned applications of insecticides have greatly decreased the incidence of malaria during the recent years despite the greater difficulty in Romania due to topographical factors. Four photographs.

1/1

TRPIS, Milan

Entomologic Days. Biologia 15 no.12:948-949 '60. (EEAI 10:8)
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA—ENTOMOLOGY)

TRPIS, Milan

New informations on a method for the study on activities of mosquitoes.
Biologia 17 no.2:123-129 '62.

1. CSAV - Biologisches Institut der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung fur Zoologie, Bratislava.

(MOSQUITOES)

TRPIS, Milan

1st detection of *Theobaldia* (A.) *longiareolata* Macq. 1838 (Diptera, Culicidae) in Czechoslovakia. *Biologia* 17 no.3:213-215 '62.

1. CSAV - Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie zoologie v Bratislave.

(DIPTERA)

TRPIS, M.; TOVORNIKOVA, D.

Faunistic, ecologic, and zoogeographic remarks on mosquitos in Slovenia, Yugoslavia. In German. p. 721

BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 10 1958

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (MEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

Trpis, M.; Korbel, L.

Report on the 2d session of the Czechoslovak Entomologic Society in Slovakia at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. p. 550.

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. no.⁸ 10, 1959 -Oct.
Uncl.

TRPIS, M.

Trpis, M. Mosquitos in the High Tatra (Diptera, Culicidae). p.221.

Vol. 10, no.2, 1955 ZOOLOGIA Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No.2
February, 1956

TRPIS, M.

Mosquitoes in the Vah River valley (Diptera, Culcidae). p. 507.

BIOLORGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava (CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

Vol. 10, No. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library
of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

TRPIS, Milan

Investigations on mosquitoes in high Taters (Diptera, Culicidas).
Biologia, Bratisl. 10 no.2:231-236 '55.

1. Faunisticke laboratorium Slovenskij akademie vied a Zoologicky
ustav University Komenskeho v Bratislave.

(MOSQUITOES,

distribution in Czech. mountain region)

TRPIS, M.

A preliminary survey of dragonflies (Odonata) on Litny Ustrov.

P. 433, (Biologia) Vol. 12, no. 6, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

TRPIS, Milan

Mosquitoes (Diptera, Culicidae) in the Bratislava region. Biologia,
Bratisl. 9 no.4:412-424 1954.

1. Zoologický ústav SU v Bratislave.
(MOSQUITOES,
Culex, in Czech.)

TRPIS, Milan

Activity and seasonal dynamics of flies on the locations of their
hiding-places in the vegetation of the Danube valley forests.
Biologia 17 no.4:263-282 '62.

1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie
zoologie v Bratislave.
(DIPTERA) (HOUSEFLIES)

TRPIS, Milan

Some new information on the construction of light traps for insects. Biologia (Bratisl.) 20 no.12:901-907 '65.

1. Oddelenie ekologickej fyziologie hmyzu Ustavu biologie krajiny Slovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave.

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES										5TH AND 6TH CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																													
ca										<p>2,4,6-Trichloro-3-amino-1-methylbenzene and some of its derivatives. E. Burel and M. Trpšovský. <i>Časopis Českoslov. Lékárnictva</i> 15, 170-194 (1958). By the action of Cl on m-acetotoluidine in glacial AcOH there was obtained 2,4,6-trichloro-3-acetamido-1-methylbenzene, m. 192°. The sapon. of this product gave 2,4,6-trichloro-m-toluidine, m. 85°. By the nitration of 2,4,6-Cl₃C₆H₂Me there was obtained 2,4,6-trichloro-3-nitrotoluene, m. 50° and by the nitration of 2,3,4,6-Cl₄C₆HMe the resulting product was 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-5-nitrotoluene, m. 148-50°.</p> <p>V. D. Karpenko</p>																			
COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON SUBJECT INDEX																			
MATERIALS INDEX										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES										5TH AND 6TH CODES									

BC

2:4:6-Trichloro-m-toluidine and some derivatives. E. Bunzl and M. Tarbovská (Casopis brakovskov. L&K., 1935, 15, 179-186; Chem. Zentr., 1936, I, 1309).—Chlorination of acet-m-toluidide in AcOH affords 2:4:6-trichloroacet-m-toluidide, m.p. 102°, hydrolyzed (NaOH) to 2:4:6-trichloro-m-toluidine, m.p. 85° (*lit.*, m.p. 218°, and Ac derivative, m.p. 81-82°). 2:4:6-Trichloro-, m.p. 38°, and 2:3:4:6-tetrachloro-, m.p. 91.5-92°, -toluene are prepared from the appropriate amines by the diazo-reaction; on nitration they yield 2:4:6-trichloro-3-nitrotoluene, m.p. 50°, and 2:3:4:6-tetrachloro-3-nitrotoluene, m.p. 148-150°, respectively. 2:4:6-Trichloro-3-bromo-, m.p. 88°, and 3-iodo-, m.p. 63°, -toluene are obtained from the appropriate diazonium salts, Cu-bromide, and KBr or KI. H. N. R.

TRPKOS, L.

TRPKOS, L. Founding of cylinders for air-cooled mo tors. p. 375

Vol. 10, no. 12, 1956, June
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

TRPKOS, Ladislav, inz.

Trail car tractor Praga S5T-2-TN. Siln doprava 11 no.11:
10-12 N '63.

1. Vyvoj automobilu, Automobilove zavody, Letnany.

TRFKOVIC, Miodrag

"Burnishing of iron and steel"

SO: TEHNIKA No 7, Year X, - 1955¹

TRPLOVIC, A.

TRPLOVIC, A. The most suitable method for testing materials without breaking them. p. 14

Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1956

ZELEZNICE
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

TRFUTEC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

Flaw formations in aluminum alloys. p. 294. TEHNICKI PREGLED. (Croatia. Uprava za unapredenje proizvodnje pri privednom savjetu) Zagreb. (Bimonthly technical journal issued by the Production Improvement Administration of the Economic Council) No. 6, 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

TRSINSKI, M.

See Drezancic, I.

TRSOHIN, Ye. I.; AFONIN, G. G.

Temperatures of the formation of pyroclastic from certain complex
metal deposits in Transbaikalia. Geokhimiya no. 11: 1199-1200 N 164.
(MIRA 18:8)

I. Institut geokhimiya Sibirovskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44340

Author : Trstenjak, Milko

Inst : -

Title : Grape Selection in 1956.

Orig Pub : Sadjar., vinar., vrbnar., 1957, 44, No 4, 110-112

Abstract : The Institute of Horticulture and Viticulture in Maribor has been conducting large scale experiments since 1956 on the selection of grape on 15 sections in different regions of Slovenia. In Maribor the experiments were started in 1947 and by 1956 the number of selected bushes of 30 varieties reached 120000. -- Ye.A. Parshina

Card 1/1

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TRSTENJAK, Miso

Present state of the physics of the electromagnetic field. Elektr vest
27 no.11/12:428-429 N-D '59. (EEAI 10:1)
(Electromagnetism) (Quantum theory)

STICKY, Petr; TRTIK, Josef

Casting of worm wheels from aluminum bronze. Slevarenstvi
10 no.7:266-267 J1 '62.

1. Chotaborske kovodelne zavody, Nove Ransko.

JELMANOV, Ivan, inz.; PISEK, Jaroslav, inz.; TRSEK, Miroslav, inz.

Boring with local circulation at the borehole bottom. Geol
pruzkum 7 no.2:51-52 F '65.

1. Jachymovske doly, Geologicky pruzkum National Enterprise,
Pribram.

CA

7

Determination of traces of iodine. Josef Trtšek.
Chem. Listy 38, 128-31 (1944); cf. C.A. 38, 1000P. To
improve the accuracy of the detn. of I by mercurimetric
titration with dithizone as indicator, T. suggests compar-
ison of the coloration of the titrated soln. with a blank
contg. a trace of $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. With 0.004 and 0.002 N
solns. 2 mg. of I were detd. with 0.1-1% accuracy.
Milos Hudilek

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>BC</p>										<p>17-1</p>									
<p>Application of diphenylcarbazide and diphenylcarbazone to mercurimetric microtitration. J. V. Dunsmuir and J. Tarhau (Chem. Listy, 1933, 27, 385-388).—Diphenylcarbazide and carbazone give intense violet colorations in presence of Hg^{++}. Accurate results are obtained using these indicators in titration of Cl^- by $0.01N-Hg(NO_3)_2$; Cu^{++}, Cd^{++}, Co^{++}, Fe^{++}, Ca^{++}, and Ba^{++} do not interfere. The solution titrated should contain a small excess of HNO_3.</p>																			
<p>R. T.</p>																			
<p>ASS-55A DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>FROM SYMBOL</p>										<p>FROM SYMBOL</p>									
<p>140022 2A</p>										<p>140022 2A</p>									
<p>140022 2A</p>										<p>140022 2A</p>									

BC 4-1

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Diphenylcarbazide as mercurimetric indicator. J. TATLAK (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 8, 302-309).—Alcoholic diphenylcarbazide can be used as internal indicator in the titration of chlorides by $Hg(NO_3)_2$, since in slightly acid solution it gives a bluish-violet colour with Hg^{2+} ions but not with the feebly ionized $HgCl_2$. Co, Cu, Pb, Mn, and Cd do not interfere. D. R. D.

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	GROUP 7	GROUP 8	GROUP 9	GROUP 10	GROUP 11	GROUP 12	GROUP 13	GROUP 14	GROUP 15	GROUP 16	GROUP 17	GROUP 18	GROUP 19	GROUP 20	GROUP 21	GROUP 22	GROUP 23	GROUP 24	GROUP 25	GROUP 26	GROUP 27	GROUP 28	GROUP 29	GROUP 30	GROUP 31	GROUP 32	GROUP 33	GROUP 34	GROUP 35	GROUP 36	GROUP 37	GROUP 38	GROUP 39	GROUP 40	GROUP 41	GROUP 42	GROUP 43	GROUP 44	GROUP 45	GROUP 46	GROUP 47	GROUP 48	GROUP 49	GROUP 50	GROUP 51	GROUP 52	GROUP 53	GROUP 54	GROUP 55	GROUP 56	GROUP 57	GROUP 58	GROUP 59	GROUP 60	GROUP 61	GROUP 62	GROUP 63	GROUP 64	GROUP 65	GROUP 66	GROUP 67	GROUP 68	GROUP 69	GROUP 70	GROUP 71	GROUP 72	GROUP 73	GROUP 74	GROUP 75	GROUP 76	GROUP 77	GROUP 78	GROUP 79	GROUP 80	GROUP 81	GROUP 82	GROUP 83	GROUP 84	GROUP 85	GROUP 86	GROUP 87	GROUP 88	GROUP 89	GROUP 90	GROUP 91	GROUP 92	GROUP 93	GROUP 94	GROUP 95	GROUP 96	GROUP 97	GROUP 98	GROUP 99	GROUP 100
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BC

A-1

Function of amphoteric acids with cad-
mium and zinc salts. J. V. Dumas and J.
Tardieu. (Chem. Ind. 1955, 19, 76-77).—Aq.
p-NH₂-C₆H₄-CO₂H and Cd salts yield a cryst. ppt.,
(p-NH₂-C₆H₄-CO₂)₂Cd·2H₂O (I); Zn salts are not pptd.
under analogous conditions. Cd cannot be quan-
titatively separated from Zn by pptn. as (I), which
is extremely sol. in dil. acids and fairly sol. in H₂O.
The solubility of (m-NH₂-C₆H₄-CO₂)₂Cd is > that
of (I). R. T.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SERIES	MAP	ONE	CDC	COLLECTION	ALPHA	BETA	GAMMA	DELTA	EPSILON	ZETA	ETA	THETA	IOTA	KAPPA	LAMDA	MU	NU	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma	Tau	Upsilon	Phi	Chi	Psi	Omega
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

[illegible]

Ca

Processes and Properties Index

Diphenylcarbazone as mercurimetric indicator. Determination of bromide. J. Titilek. *Collection Czechoslovak Chem. Commun.* 10, 97-102 (1975). See C. A. 32, 12067. W. T. H.

7

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASAC-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COLS

3RD COL

4TH COL

5TH COL

6TH COL

7TH COL

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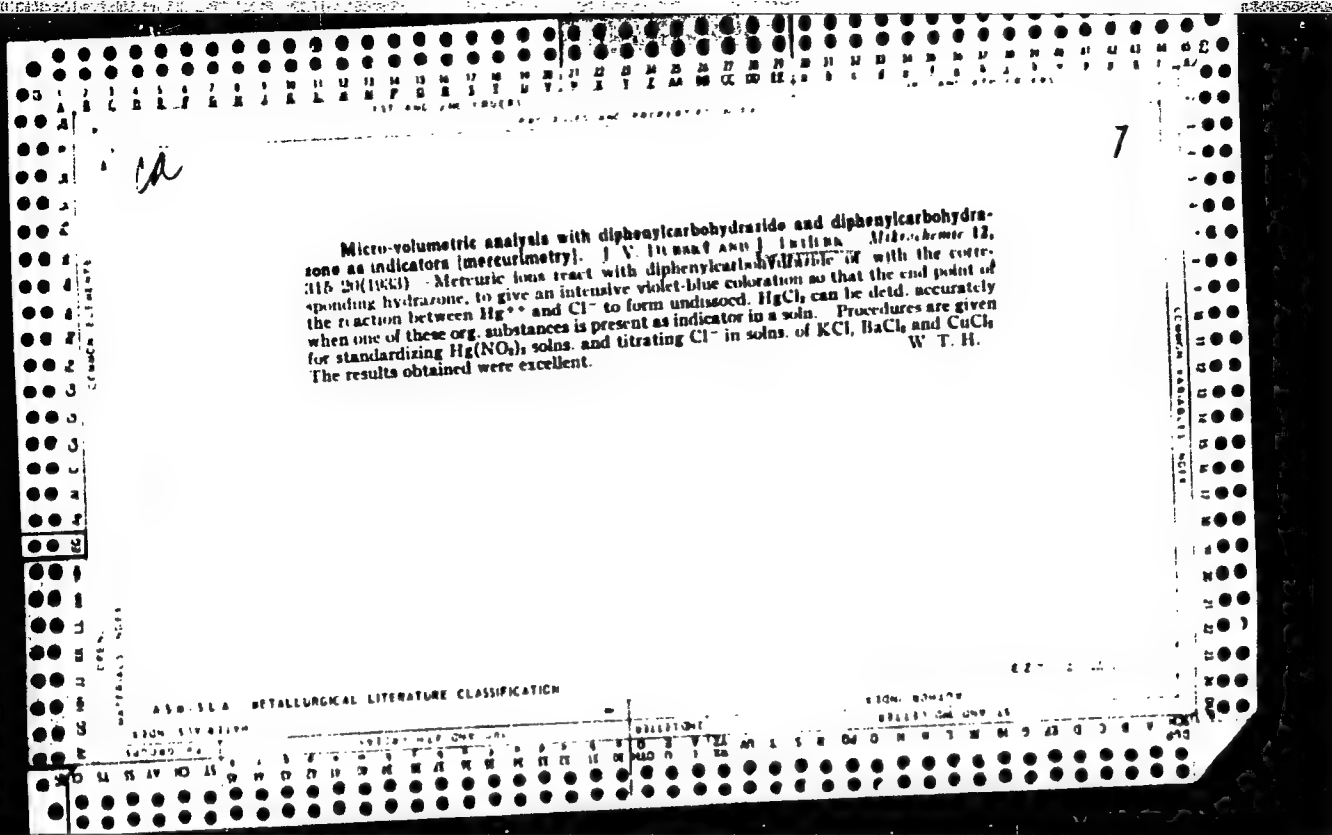
99TH COL

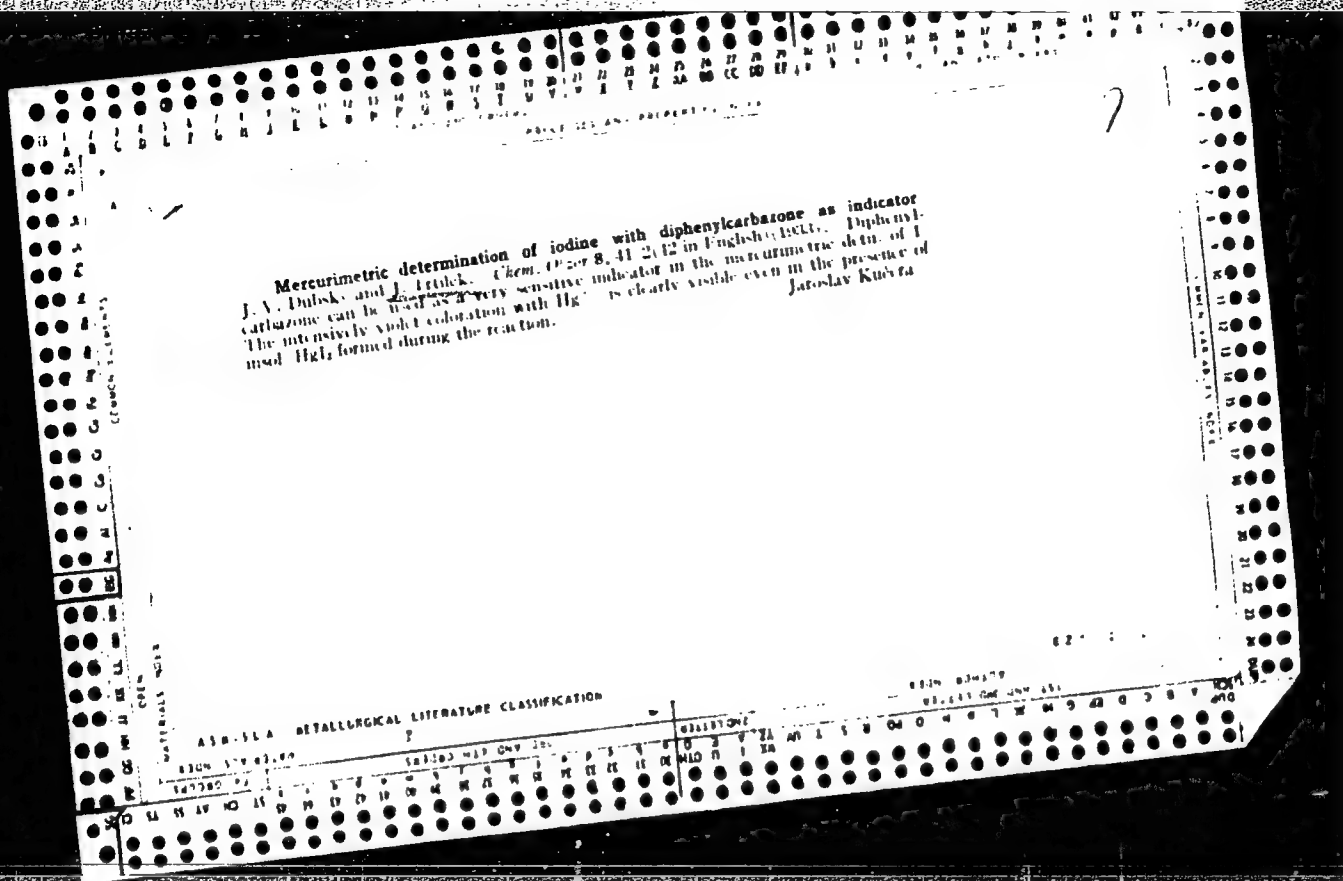
100TH COL

Diphenylcarbazone as mercurimetric Indicator. Do.

Determination of thiocyanates and of cyanides. J. Tittlek, *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 10, 242-4 (1938); cf. C. A. 32, 12057.—If a soln. of alkali or alk. earth thiocyanate in 3-50 ml. of water and 0.5-5 ml. of 0.2 N HNO₃ is treated with 1-5 drops of a cold, satd. soln. of diphenylcarbazone in alc., then, on titrating the mixt. with 0.1 N Hg(NO₃)₂, the end point will be reached when the white ppt. assumes a blue-violet tint, or, if the soln. is very dil., when the soln. assumes a rose-violet color. The results are usually within 0.4% of the truth. In the presence of heavy metal ions the results are somewhat different. When Fe⁺⁺⁺ is present, Fe(CNS)₃ is formed which is its own indicator. Cu⁺⁺ reacts with thiocyanate and the ppt. fixes the indicator so that it no longer reacts with Hg(NO₃)₂. If green Cr⁺⁺⁺ is present a dark red thiocyanate is formed which does not change on adding the diphenylcarbazone but toward the end of the titration, when the thiocyanate attached to the Cr comes into reaction with the Hg, the color of the Cr returns and it is very easy to recognize the blue tint. For the detn. of cyanide 3 methods of carrying out the analysis were tested. (1) The soln. of cyanide was treated with an excess of Hg(NO₃)₂, made acid with 2 ml. of 0.2 N HNO₃ and then an excess of chloride or thiocyanate was added and this last excess titrated with Hg(NO₃)₂. (2) The excess of

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

CA

Diphenylcarbazide as indicator in mercurimetry. J. TRILLER. Chem. Abstr. B, 3-545 English (1933). Chlorides even in the presence of salts of heavy metals can be detected by titration with $Hg(NO_3)_2$ soln., with diphenylcarbazide or diphenylcarbazone as indicator. cf. C. A. 27, 2107.

JANOS AV. KUCERA

ASAC 31 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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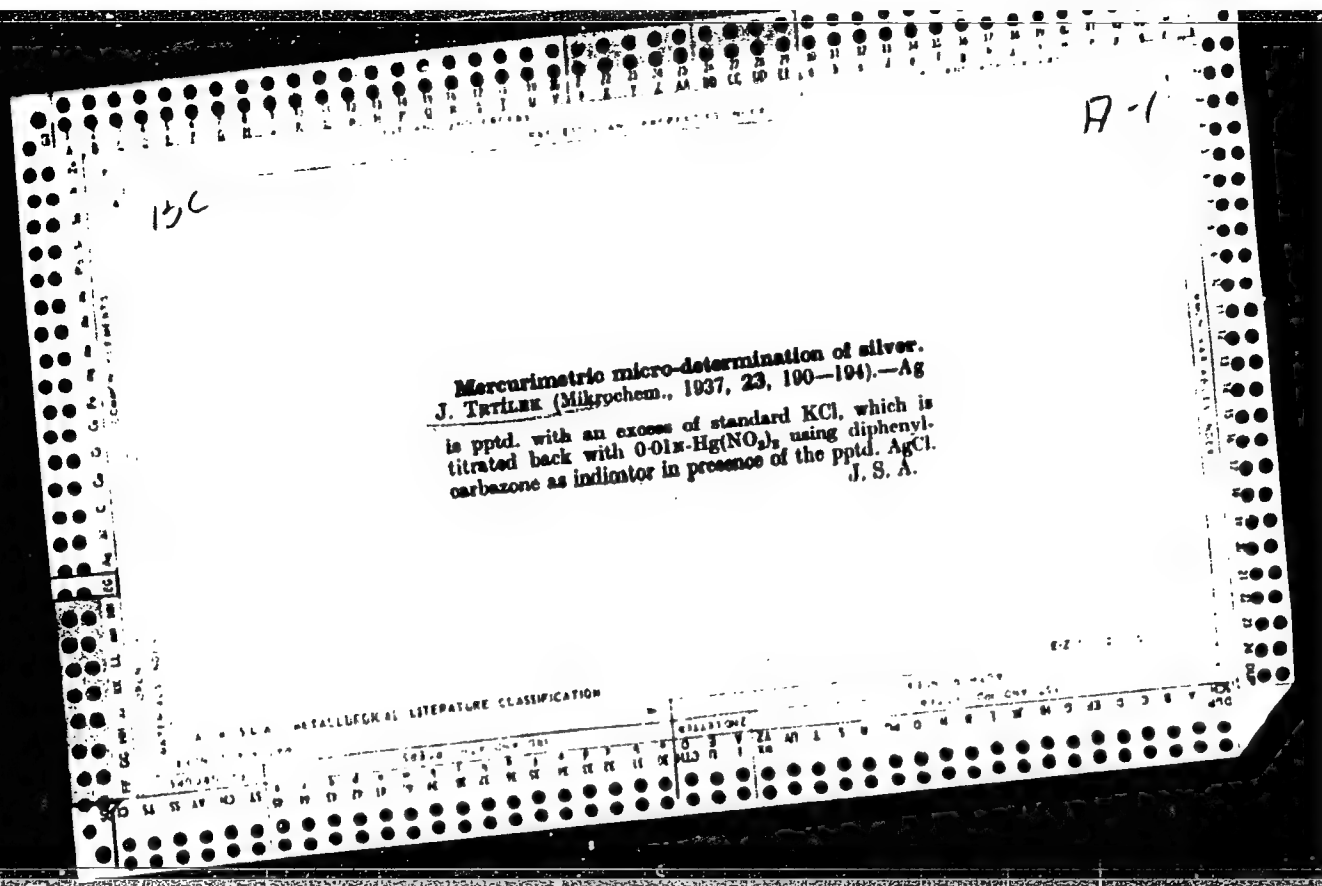
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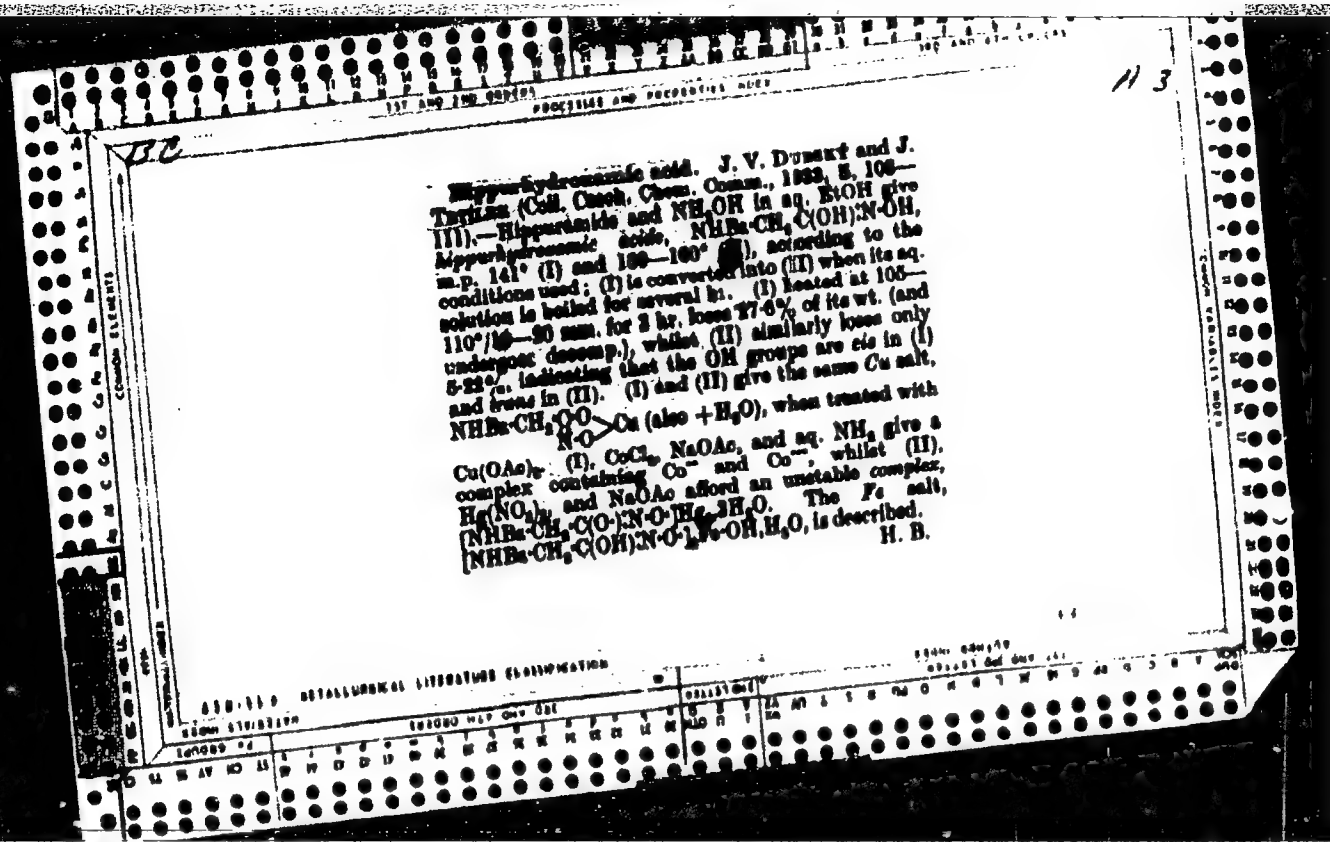


A-3

Oxidation of ethyl carbamate. J. V. Dumas
and J. Tardieu (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1963, 8,
49-50; cf. A., 1930, 199).—Oxidation of Et carb-
amate with I, H₂O₂ (acid or neutral), or CaCl₂ gives
3:5-dioctoxy-1:2:4-thiodiazole and 8. A. A. L.

450-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASS	GROUP	SUBGROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	DETAILS
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450	51	A	56	56	56
450	51	A	57	57	57
450	51	A	58	58	58
450	51	A	59	59	59
450	51	A	60	60	60
450	51	A	61	61	61
450	51	A	62	62	62
450	51	A	63	63	63
450	51	A	64	64	64
450	51	A	65	65	65
450	51	A	66	66	66
450	51	A	67	67	67
450	51	A	68	68	68
450	51	A	69	69	69
450	51	A	70	70	70
450	51	A	71	71	71
450	51	A	72	72	72
450	51	A	73	73	73
450	51	A	74	74	74
450	51	A	75	75	75
450	51	A	76	76	76
450	51	A	77	77	77
450	51	A	78	78	78
450	51	A	79	79	79
450	51	A	80	80	80
450	51	A	81	81	81
450	51	A	82	82	82
450	51	A	83	83	83
450	51	A	84	84	84
450	51	A	85	85	85
450	51	A	86	86	86
450	51	A	87	87	87
450	51	A	88	88	88
450	51	A	89	89	89
450	51	A	90	90	90
450	51	A	91	91	91
450	51	A	92	92	92
450	51	A	93	93	93
450	51	A	94	94	94
450	51	A	95	95	95
450	51	A	96	96	96
450	51	A	97	97	97
450	51	A	98	98	98
450	51	A	99	99	99
450	51	A	100	100	100



[illegible]

Diphenylcarbazone as a mercurimetric indicator in the determination of bromine. J. Tiedke. *Chem. Abstr.* 13, 1866 (1937).—Sols. of KBr or KCl were mixed with 0.1 cc. of a 1% soln. of diphenylcarbazone in H_2O , and 0.1 cc. of a 1% soln. of 0.2 N HNO_3 , and titrated with $0.1 \text{ N Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in the cold. The first excess of Hg gave a violet color with diphenylcarbazone which indicator is specific for Hg ions. The best results were obtained when the soln. was 0.2 N in HNO_3 . The presence of Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn and Mn did not affect the accuracy of the results. If the solns. were 0.1 N in acid. Microtitrations with $0.002 \text{ N Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ were satisfactory up to a concn. of $0.08 \text{ mg. Br per cc.}$; in more dil. solns. the presence of other metals and the HNO_3 affected the end point and gave low results. Frank Muresh

Frank Murgula

Determination of magnesium in biological materials
An oxidation method. John P. Nielsen. *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* 11, 649-51 (1939), cf. C. A. 26, 435d; *Chem., Ind.* Ed. 11, 649-51 (1939), cf. 2-hydroxyquinoline 29, 625d, 849d. Mg pptd. from 2-hydroxyquinoline is titrated, by oxidation with ammonium hexafluoroantimonate and addition of excess cerate with ferrous ammonium sulfate; o-phenanthroline ferrous sulfate is used as indicator. Analyses of canned tomato ash by this method agree with those by A. O. A. C. tentative method. J. McAfee.

The determination of small quantities of iodine in biological materials. L. Trilick. *Chem. Abstr.* 14, 116-8 (1939).—In a modified Lexpert app. (C. A. 27, 426b) without any rubber tubing, with a dephlegmator between the distg. flask and condenser, and without the usual 2nd condenser vessel, I. oxidized the org. substances with ClO_2 in the presence of H_2SO_4 and traces of CeSO_4 , reduced the iodic acid with Na_2AsO_3 and volatilized the free I under low pressure into NaOH . After the soln. was concd.,

the I was oxidized with Br water and titrated by the Winkler method. The modified method eliminated all of the criticisms raised against the original app. Aids of 1-5% of I to 10 cc. of blood were detd. with an accuracy of 10-20%. In 50-cc. urine samples, which could be cond., the accuracy of the I detns. was higher than 10%.
Frank Marsh

Frank Marshall

10

la

Oxidation of xanthamide. J. V. DUBSKÝ and J. TATLICKÝ. *Chem. Abstr.* 8, 1-2 (in English 3)(1933). The red coloration of xanthamide (I) with CuCl_2 (HCl), followed by intermediate formation of compds. of the general formula $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot (\text{HCl})$, followed by the final sepn. of the addn. compd. CuCl_2 . Simultaneously there is formed the compd. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ which can be also prepd. by the oxidation of xanthamide with H_2O_2 or alc. I in HCl or neutral soln. The constitution of this compd. is explained by the formation of a thio-1,3-diazole $\text{N}:\text{C}(\text{OEt})\text{N}:\text{C}(\text{OEt})\text{S}$, m. 40-50°.

JAROSLAV KUČERA

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

CR

Oxidation of xanthamide (contribution to the explanation of the reaction of this amide with cupric chloride). J. V. DUNSKÉ AND J. TRILSKÝ. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications 5, 40 60(1933). - See C. A. 27, 2137. ALFRED HOFFMANN

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

Ca

Hippurhydroxamic acid. J. V. DUBART AND J. TRJLUK. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 103-11(1933).—Hippuramide, white needles, m. 181°, treated in aq. alc. with 2 mols. $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$ and NaOAc yields, not the amidoxime, but the free hydroxamic acid (I) in 2 forms: *cis*, white scales, m. 141°, decompd. on drying at 100°, prepd. below 70°, and *trans*, needles, m. 159°, prepd. at 100°, each sol. in EtOH and hot H_2O . Both forms of I with $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ give a quant. ppt. of the green $\text{BzNHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NO})\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$, sol. in acid; with CoCl_2 complex minis. contg. Co^{++} are obtained. $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and I yield the yellow, unstable $\text{BzNHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{NO})\text{Hg}_2\text{O} \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$; FeCl_3 gives the intensely red $(\text{BzNHCH}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{NO})_2\text{FeOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. H. A. B

450-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

112

ca

Determination of chlorides in urine and blood with diphenylcarbazone as indicator. J. Krilick. Bratislavské Lekárske Listy 17, No. 10, 2nd 70(1937). Reagents: (1) 0.1 N soln. $Hg(NO_3)_2$ (to 10.21 g. of $Hg(NO_3)_2$ is added 2.4 cc. of concd. HNO_3 , the contents are brought to 1 l., filtered and the soln. is standardized against pure $NaCl$; (2) a satd. soln. of diphenylcarbazone in alc. in the cold; (3) 2 N HNO_3 , free from Cl^- . To 2.3 cc. of urine, acidified with 1.3 cc. of 2 N HNO_3 and dild. to 100 cc. is added 0.5 cc. of diphenylcarbazone. The contents are titrated with $Hg(NO_3)_2$ to a violet-rose color and the amt. of Cl^- calcd. One cc. of blood, in a test tube, having been acidified with 2 cc. of 2 N HNO_3 , heated to boiling, dild. to 10 cc. and again heated to boiling, is dild. to 50 cc. in a volumetric flask and filtered. The clear filtrate is titrated with 0.01 N $Hg(NO_3)_2$ from a micro-buret with diphenylcarbazone as the indicator.

V. D. Karpenko

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Diphenylcarbazone as an indicator for mercury for the determination of bromides. J. TATLAK. (Chem. Abs., 1937, 12, 184-185).—The highest acidity at which the mercurimetric determination of Br⁻ using diphenylcarbazone as an indicator can be carried out (even in presence of ions of heavy metals) is 0.2N HNO₃. The best condition is neutral or very slightly acid. F. R.

137 AND 138 SERIES		PROCEDURE AND PROPERTIES INDEX		139 AND 140 SERIES	
COMMON ELEMENTS		<p><i>EC</i></p> <p>(1) Micro-chemical analysis of the following materials and dihydrogenborane as indicators (micro-chemistry): J. V. Deane and J. S. Smith, <i>Microchem.</i> 1966, 12: 522-523. The test gives an intense violet-blue coloration with dihydrogenborane (H₂) and dihydrogenborane (H₂) may be titrated in the acid solution with 0.01N Hg(NO₃)₂ using (I) as before (II) as indicator. The percentage of formation of non-ionized HgI₂. Heavy metals have little disturbing effect; in presence of the results were 0-5% low.</p> <p>J. S. A.</p>		COMMON VARIANTS INDEX	
COMMON ELEMENTS				COMMON VARIANTS INDEX	
MATERIALS INDEX		ASR-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		FROM SOURCE	
FROM SYNDICATE		SECOND HED ONLY ONE		COLLECTION	
100000 01		100000 01		100000 01	

The color reaction of bismuth. II. J. V. Dulski and J. Tritley, *Chem. Abstr.* 9, 313-Stn English 265 (1934).—The K salt of mercaptophenylbithiodiazolone is just as sensitive a reagent for Bi as dimercaptobithiodiazole (this author's I). The limit of detection is 1.2 γ Bi; the limit of soln. 1:28,000. J. Kneera

Organic reagents in analytical chemistry. IV. J. V.

Dubsky and J. Lukk¹ when (1939, 4, 142-4, 1944, cf. C. A. 28, 5047). For the following reagents are required: 2,5-dimethyl-1,3,4-thiazole, 5-methyl-2-thio-1,3,4-thiazole 2-one, cyanohydrin, 3-phenyl-2-thio-1,3,4-thiazole 2-one, cyanohydrin, dihydroquinoline, pyrazolol, $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, methoxyamine, cobaltous chloride, thionine, bromine, dimethyl glyoxime, nitroso-phenylhydroxylamine, thioamide, 1, thioethylpyrrolizidine, antipyrine, piperazine, $[\text{Co}(\text{CN})_5]^-$, K_2 , quinine, phenylthiohydantonic acid, viscose, uracil, and hematin. Other literature is also compiled up to date. I. Kucera

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756810008-5"

Organic reagents in analytical chemistry. III. J. V. Trilchak and J. Trilchak. (*Chem. Abstr.* 9, 4810 (1914)).
The reagents for 19 tests are enumerated. J. K.

AND SLA OF ALL OTHER LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca
The reaction of aminobenzoic acids with cadmium and zinc salts. J. V. Ditsky and J. Trifilek. *Chem. Listy* 29, 717 (1935). A soln. of the free aminobenzoic acids did not react with either Zn or Cd salts; after an addn. of Na acetate to the free acids, only the *o*-acid formed a ppt. with Cd and Zn. In a neutral or faintly acid soln., *o*-NH₂C₆H₄COOK gave a white ppt. immediately with Cd or Zn salts, *m*-NH₂C₆H₄COOK did not react visibly (even in 0.1 N soln.) but gave a white ppt. with Cd after many min., *p*-NH₂C₆H₄COOK (I) did not react visibly with Zn but yielded an instantaneous, white, cryst. ppt. with Cd. While the Zn salts of the aminobenzoic acids were very sol., those of Cd were very insol. in a range of conditions as in a previously neutral medium, in a soln. of the *p*-acid neutralized with KOH against phenol-

phthalen, and in the presence of an excess of basic salt of the aminobenzoic acid. The Cd ppt. with *p*-NH₂C₆H₄COOK (CH₃COONH₂C₆H₄COO) was only slightly sol. in free H₂O and 50% EtOH, dissolved quickly in weak acids or in weakly acidified soln., and could not be used for quant. analysis. With 1 cc. of 0.01 N CdSO₄, I gave a ppt. instantly; with 1 cc. of 0.001 N CdSO₄, it gave a ppt. after 30 min.; this corresponded to 0.54 mg. of Cd in a threshold concn. of 1.1780. Under identical conditions, ZnSO₄ did not yield a ppt. (only the 1.0 N Zn soln. gave a temporary ppt. which quickly dissolved and reappeared only in an excess of the Zn reagent as a white lake). The reactions of the *o*, *m*, and *p*-aminobenzoic acids with neutral soln. with Ag, Pb, Hg, Cu, Sn, Bi, Sb, Co, Ni and Fe are described; all ppts. dissolved in dil. HNO₃.
Frank Mareš

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PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The reaction of bismuth salts with the condensation products of bisphenylthioureas. J. V. Intake and J. Titilek. (Ann. Inst. 29, 31, 1935). In HCl , HNO_3 , and HCl with H_2O and 3-amino-5-mercapto-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole gave a yellow ppt. which dissolved to form a yellow soln. from which a fine orange ppt. settled. After the soln. was reheated, the orange ppt. redissolved and left a silvery red mass in the tube. The yellow ppt. could not be produced from the soln. again. In concd. soln. more of the orange than of the yellow ppt. formed. Pb and Sb formed a yellow white ppt., Ag, Hg, Cd, Zn and Ba, a white one; Cu, a blue-black one; Co, a pink one, and Ni (after an addn. of Na acetate), a green-white ppt. In HCl , HCl with 5-mercapto-4-amino-4-thio-1,2-diazole gave a yellow ppt. This reaction is analogous to those of thioureas. In dil. HCl soln. BiCl_3 did not react with 3,5-diamino-4-thio-1,2-diazole. In N soln. it formed a white ppt.; Ag, Hg, and Hg⁺ ppts. were yellow-white; Pb, Sb and Cd were white; Cu was brown-black; Ni was green; Co was rose; Fe was brick red. In KOH , BiCl_3 with 3,5-dimercapto-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole formed an orange ppt., $\text{BiCl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, H_2O , in the presence of an excess of BiCl_3 the ppt. was red-orange. Pb and Sb yielded yellow salts; Ag yielded a yellow-white ppt.; Cu formed an olive-green ppt. The Bi reaction in the last case is analogous to that of the Bi thiole.

Frank Marsh

Calcium hetero formate compounds. J. V. Dubsky
and J. Trtielek. *Pub. faculd. sci. univ. Masaryk No. 100*,
3-4 (1934). From $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{form})_2]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, in which "form"
is HCOO^- , the following complex compds. were prepd.:
 $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{form})_2][\text{O}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (picrate), $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{form})_2] \cdot 1$
 $\text{CrO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{form})_2] \cdot \text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{form})_2] \cdot 1$
form, or $[\text{Ca}_2(\text{form})_2](\text{OAc})_2$. V. D. Karpenko

ASH S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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b

THE FORMATION OF SALTS OF AMIDOXIMES. I. Hippuramidoxime. J. V. Dubinský and J. Jiráček, *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 9, 110 (1944). Hippuramidoxime (I), m. 123.6°, was prepd. from hippuronitrile and H_2NOH , but could not be obtained free from Cl_2 . It gave a reddish violet color with aq. $FeCl_3$ and a brownish green ppt. with $Cu(OAc)_2$. This Cu salt, with a ratio to $Cu:N$ of 1:3, contained 2 mols. of H_2O , only one of which could be driven off below 100°, so the authors gave it the formula: $C_9H_9CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NOCuOH \cdot H_2O$, and for the formula of I: $C_9H_9CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NOH$. $NiCl_2$ alone has no action on I but the addn. of a little NH_4OH causes a very slow formation of a red-violet ppt. This action is greatly accelerated by a little H_2O_2 . This ppt. appears to be a mixt. of 2 nickelic salts: $[C_9H_9CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NO]_2Ni \cdot NOH$ and $[C_9H_9CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NO]_2Ni$.
John E. Millery

ASB S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

The formation of salts of amidoximes. I. Hippur amidoxime. J. V. Dubsky and J. Fritsch. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 19, 1000 (1954). Hippuramidoxime (I), m. 123.0°, was prepd. from hippuramitrite and H_2NOH , but could not be obtained free from Cl_2 . It gave a reddish violet color with $FeCl_3$ and a brownish green ppt. with $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. This (a salt, with a ratio to Co N of 1:8, contained 2 mols of H_2O , only one of which could be driven off below 100°, so the authors gave it the formula $C_9H_{11}CONHCH_2C(NH_2)N(CuH_2)NO \cdot CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, and for the formula of I: $C_9H_{11}CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NOH$. $NiCl_2$ alone has no action on I but the addn. of a little NH_4OH causes a very slow formation of a red-violet ppt. This action is greatly accelerated by a little H_2O_2 . This ppt. appears to be a mixt. of 2 nickelous salts: $[C_9H_{11}CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NO]_2Ni \cdot NOH$ and $[C_9H_{11}CONHCH_2C(NH_2)NO]_2Ni$.

John E. Millery

ASM 55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Acetato compounds of the alkaline earth metals. J. V. DUMSKY AND J. TRITIK
Pub. l'Acad. Sci. USSR, Metally 1932, No. 104, 1-29 (in English, 30). cf. Weinland and
 Hachenburg, *C. A.* 17, 2841. By a series of direct syntheses and a series of substitutions
 of the free anionic groups the following acetato compounds were prepared: $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_2$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_3$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_4$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_5$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_6$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_7$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_8$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_9$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{10}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{11}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{12}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{13}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{14}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{15}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{16}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{17}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{18}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{19}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{20}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{21}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{22}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{23}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{24}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{25}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{26}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{27}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{28}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{29}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{30}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{31}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{32}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{33}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{34}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{35}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{36}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{37}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{38}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{39}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{40}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{41}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{42}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{43}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{44}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{45}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{46}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{47}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{48}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{49}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{50}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{51}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{52}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{53}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{54}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{55}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{56}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{57}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{58}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{59}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{60}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{61}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{62}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{63}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{64}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{65}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{66}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{67}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{68}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{69}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{70}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{71}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{72}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{73}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{74}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{75}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{76}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{77}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{78}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{79}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{80}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{81}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{82}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{83}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{84}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{85}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{86}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{87}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{88}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{89}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{90}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{91}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{92}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{93}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{94}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{95}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{96}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{97}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{98}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{99}$, $(\text{Ca}(\text{ac})_2)_{100}$. The assumptions con-
 cerning the constitution of these compds. are based on analogy with the complex acetato
 compds. of Ba (cf. Weinland and Henrichsen, *C. A.* 17, 1399) and of Pb (cf. Weinland and
 Paul, *C. A.* 17, 3293), on numerous substitution reactions, and on such properties of the
 compds. themselves as water of crystal M. G. MOORE

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A-3

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

Ammonium Chloride. I. Experimental.
J. V. Doney and J. T. Tamm. (Can. Chem. Chem. Comm., 1960, 5, 318-319). Addition of NH_4OH in 60% H_2O to a warm solution of $\text{NiBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in H_2O affords **Ammonium Chloride (I)**. $\text{NiBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (m.p. 122-124°), the Ni , Br , O , H , C , N (m.p. 100° to give $\text{NiBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and H_2O ; H_2O (II) (from (I), $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and H_2O in NH_4OH solution), decomp. in boiling H_2O ; compounds of which are described and their constitutions discussed. According to conditions mixtures of (II) and compounds of type R_2Ni may be obtained.
J. W. B.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
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1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	3RD AND 4TH DEGREE
<p><i>BC</i> <i>A-1</i></p> <p>DURSKÝ, J. V., and TRTILSKÝ, J. A contribution to the study of acetate-compounds of the alkaline-earth metals. (<i>Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk, No. 181</i>). Brno 1933. pp. 30. [In Czech. English summary.]</p>			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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TRTILEK, Josef

Chemie pro osmy postupny rocnik vseobecne vzdelavacich skol. (Chemistry for the 8th Grade of the Schools of General Education. 4th ed. illus., index) Prague, SPN, 1957. 143 p.

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J. V. LUBSKY, (Chem. Obzor, 1934, 9, 173-174)

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